









# GRAPHING



- 
- 
- 📦 Ordinate- values on the y-axis
  - 📦 Abscissa- values on the x-axis
  - 📦 Dependent variable- responding variable, the one we measure, plotted on the y-axis
  - 📦 Independent variable- manipulated variable, the one we control or vary, plotted on the x-axis.






# Mrs. Watson's Eight Commandments of Graphing

- 
-  1. Always use pencil for the entire graph.
  -  2. Use an appropriate scale for each axis.  
(It can be different on the x and y but must have equal increments)
  -  3. Label each axis with variable name and units. (ex. Time (s) )
- 
- 





- 
- 
4. Include a title in the form: "The relationship between dependent variable and independent variable"
5. Circle all plotted points
6. If more than one set of data is on the graph, use a key or legend to differentiate the data ( you can use dashed or solid lines, or circles, squares, and triangles on your plotted points, or different colored pencils.)

- 
7. Be neat!!! Use rulers and make graphs large - never more than 2 to a page.
8. Include your name and date on each graph.
- 
- 



# Additional Information

-  Always draw "best - fit" lines or curves for your data unless you are told to "connect the dots".
  -  Try to determine the type of relationship you are graphing so you know whether it should be a straight or curved line.
- 